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Press Reports

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P R E S S R E P O R T S

October 1971
to
October 1972

PRESS REPORTS

October 1971 - October 1972

October 8, 1971

Kennebec Journal

No obit for 'Andro'

Believe it or not, things are looking up. Let ecologists, young as well as old, take heart.

Where State Route 219 crosses the foul-smelling, horribly polluted Androscoggin River between Leeds and Turner, someone the other day went to considerable trouble hanging signs from either end of the two bridges spanning the island-divided channel.

The signs read: "I'm Andro. I'm dying."

Not a bad job, either. Whoever had put up those signs must have felt the desperate indignation any nature-lover feels when contemplating the havoc man thoughtlessly wreaks upon his environment.

Those signs on the Androscoggin bridges struck us, however, as being a little redundant. Anyone's nose tells him - almost anywhere along the Androscoggin from Berlin, N.H., to Brunswick - that this otherwise beautiful river is dying, if not as yet quite dead.

The killing of this particular river didn't begin yesterday, either. It's been going on for half a century, at least. But now - let's repeat that the ecologist can believe it or not - at last there is real hope that the Androscoggin can be brought back to life; that its health, in particular its oxygen content, can be restored; that, in the now foreseeable future, this long-abused water course will cease to smell like the outskirts of Hades and may once again run relatively clear and clean.

Rome wasn't built in a day. A river that has been used as a waste-carrier for 70-odd years can't be cleansed overnight by the good fairy waving her magic wand. "I'm Andro. I'm dying," the signs on the Leeds-Turner bridge proclaimed. But that is only a part of the story, for efforts are being made - at great cost and requiring months of effort - to give poor old "Andro" a new lease on life.

Only a few miles upstream from the Leeds-Turner bridge, the International Paper Company's Androscoggin Mill employing some 930 people has embarked upon a waste-treatment program planned for completion in 1972. The April 30, 1970 announcement of this program said the \$3.7 million project would provide biological

treatment of the mill's wastes "which will remove more than 85 per cent of the oxygen-demanding materials in the liquid effluent."

Ecologists should have applauded - and undoubtedly did - the announcement of that program when it was made. There are, of course, other industries upstream from the Jay mill. And it is painfully true that "you can't clean part of a river." All we are saying at this point is that there is at least real reason to hope that the careless mistakes of the past are now being more widely recognized - and that real, concrete efforts are being made to overcome the effects of too many years of indifference.

Who knows? Some of us may live to see the day when our rivers will support "payrolls and pickerel" - both!

October 26, 1971

Lewiston Daily Sun

Androscoggin River Odor Mild Except for July 4

With the exception of the week of July 4, the Androscoggin River was relatively odor free the past season, Dr. Walter A. Lawrance, administrator of the 1948 Supreme Court Decree regulating industrial pollution, reported Monday night.

The odor that week was caused by several factors, Dr. Lawrance said. The water temperature was higher than normal, the flow was lower than normal, the water was flowing over Great Falls, and the canal had been drained.

"It all combined to make the odor situation quite unpleasant," he said. The smell lasted only six or seven days, and ceased when the canal was filled.

As part of the program, Lawrance ran tests on the river from May 1 to Oct. 14. During the season the water temperature was higher than normal and the flow was below normal. The temperature and flow variance was especially great during June and September, he reported.

Other than that one week, Lawrance reported, there was very little odor.

"There were a few times when the temperature was such that we got some Kraft process odor" he said, "but they were few and far between."

The general situation of the river between Berlin, N.H. and Rumford was improved this year, he said. The section below that was also improved by the water being aerated, exposed to oxygen as it went over Riley Dam and the dams at Livermore Falls.

"That put in an appreciable amount of oxygen," he said. "It was quite helpful during the summer."

Three special aerating machines were run from early June to the middle of September at Gulf Island Dam, Lewiston. One aerator was supplied by each of the three major paper mills on the river.

All three firms are making progress in the treatment of waste from the mills, Dr. Lawrance noted. He pointed out that it takes time to organize, draw up plans, get money and build a waste treatment plant.

The International Paper Co. mills at Jay and Livermore Falls are progressing on their secondary treatment plant, and it may be completed by next year. The primary treatment plant, which takes care of solids which are readily settled, has been in operation three years.

The Oxford Paper Co. at Rumford is working with the towns of Mexico and Rumford to build a sewage treatment plant for that area which would greatly reduce the waste dumped into the river.

At Berlin, N.H., the Brown Co. is working on a plan which will cost more than \$4 million. When the plan goes into operation, Lawrance said, the result will be a net reduction in waste because of more efficient operation in the plant.

In general, Lawrance felt the overall quality of the river is improving.

"The river is showing vitality in areas," he said, "and when the treatment plants now planned are in operation, there will be a noticeable improvement."

November 5, 1971

Lewiston Daily Sun

Kennedy Believes Me. Has Enough Pollution Laws

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP) - Maine's legal apparatus is complete enough to preserve the state's environment, "and we should consider other needs and new priorities," House Speaker David J. Kennedy said Thursday.

In remarks prepared for a meeting of the Maine Bankers' Association being held here, Kennedy said he hopes his colleagues in the state legislature "will see that the environmental tasks that remain are chiefly those of enforcement and not new or broader laws. "Maine in the 1970s must have new goals, a fresh look at her priorities and I would hope that this legislature will work toward that end."

"While we must have a continuing concern about our environment, we need to balance this with some new economic opportunities for our Maine people," the Republican leader added.

Maine residents, Kennedy continued, "have been guilty of playing a waiting game. We have waited for someone or something to provide us with an economic panacea..."

"If we in Maine want to get our state out of its economic rut, we have to do it ourselves. I feel strongly that Maine people will just have to take the bull by the horns on this matter. "Nobody's going to do it for us."

Kennedy outlined his plans for a Maine Industrial Port Authority which he will introduce at next winter's special legislative session.

"I feel it important that Maine be the chief beneficiary of this port authority concept. You as Maine bankers should be in the forefront of assisting in this kind of development," the four-term House leader told the meeting.

November 9, 1971

Lewiston Daily Sun

Letters to the Editor

River Odor

To the Editor:

An article in your paper of Oct. 26th titled "Androscoggin River Odor Mild Except for July 4" really "scent me". I live in Greene, .4 of a mile from Route 202 and about 2 miles from the river. My wife and I were awakened several times during the summer, and still are when the wind is right, from the smell of the river. I get up and close our window.

I cannot remember crossing the Lewiston-Auburn bridge without commenting on how disgraceful it is to have to view the water covered with foam and smell the pungent odor of the river. This has been all summer long, we must have had an unusually large number of July 4th's this year.

Early in the summer the smell of the dead fish, while crossing the iron bridge from Turner to Greene, was almost overwhelming.

If Mr. Lawrance feels the river is improving and the smell only sporadic it must be because he is living at least five miles from the river and checking it from an airplane.

I quote the article regarding the Jay International Paper Mill. "The primary treatment plant, which takes care of solids which are readily settled, has been in operation three years". One would think the settleable solids were being removed by this

process and I believe the article is intended to make us believe this. An International Paper Co. public relations man told the Androscoggin Valley Regional Planning Commission that only 5 per cent of the settleable solids were being removed. That means 95 percent are going into the river. Another quote, "the river is showing vitality in areas", I am puzzled by this unless it is vitality we smell.

If one wishes to view air and water pollution at its worst he need only drive over the new bridge nearest the International Paper Co. plant in Jay to see a dead scum and froth covered river on its way through Auburn-Lewiston, Meerymeeting Bay, our great duck and geese feeding area, and on to Popham Beach, where a State Park invites you to swim in a mixture of salt water and the remains of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Rivers combined.

This may seem farfetched but does it have more of a credibility gap than your article? I was duck hunting on the Androscoggin last week and had to stop hunting as my decoys kept waddling up on shore to get out of the river.

Albert K. Murch
Greene

November 11, 1971

Lewiston Daily Sun

Nixon and Pollution

Last week, in an address in Denver, Colo., U.S. Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine accused President Nixon of waging a "sham" battle against pollution while his administration betrays and undermines environmental protection laws. No doubt many of the people who heard the address, or read the Associated Press reports of it, placed the accusation in the category of campaign oratory. After all, Sen. Muskie is the leading contender for the Democratic nomination for President, although still unannounced; and President Richard M. Nixon is considered sure to be the Republican nominee for another term.

But this week, the President himself has lent substance to the Muskie claim. In the wake of the approval by the Senate of an anti-pollution bill sponsored by Sen. Muskie, the presidential press secretary announced that revisions of the bill would be sought by the Administration. The fact that the Senate vote was 86 to 0 apparently had no effect on the President's thinking.

In his Denver speech, Sen. Muskie declared: "The President talks a good game on the environment but he has not acted to enforce laws vigorously, to fund programs fully and to lead in making tough but essential choices."

To this the White House replies: Any contention that the Administration "is less than enthusiastic" about water pollution control is "a partisan charge."

The environmental issue will be a major one in next year's presidential campaign. It will be interesting to see how the President defends his opposition to the Muskie bill, while claiming to seek the very objectives that our Maine senator has been fighting for through the years.

As Sen. Muskie said, the President TALKS a good game....
Sen. Muskie has been DELIVERING results!

November 12, 1971

Lewiston Daily Sun

New Priorities for Maine

Concern for the environment in Maine has resulted in the enactment of appropriate legislation. Now, the task is to enforce those laws, rather than to pass new or broader laws.

That is the assessment of one of the best informed men in the Maine Legislature, Speaker of the House David J. Kennedy. Speaking to the Maine Bankers Association at a recent meeting in Bermuda, Speaker Kennedy declared that "Maine in the 1970s must have new goals, a fresh look at her priorities and I would hope that this Legislature will work toward that end."

He acknowledged that "we must have a continuing concern about our environment" but he emphasized that "we need to balance this with some new economic opportunities for our Maine people." He made clear his conviction that if Maine is to get out of what he termed "its economic rut", the people of Maine "will just have to take the bull by the horns on this matter. Nobody's going to do it for us."

Speaker Kennedy certainly put the picture in proper perspective.

December 5, 1971

Maine Sunday Telegram

Paper Mills Fear Muskie Water Bill May End Jobs

by Donald R. Larrabee

WASHINGTON - Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's goal of "zero pollution" is the nation's waterways by 1985 has sent shock waves through Maine's pulp and paper industry, one of the state's largest commercial users of water.

Management is asking if Muskie really intends to "eliminate" the pulp and paper industry in his home state. Workers apparently are convinced that "zero pollution" could mean "zero jobs."

If Muskie has a tiger by the tail, he regards it as a paper tiger. The senator says the fears of the industry and the employees are not warranted. He is confident the mills can comply with the

proposed new water quality law without jeopardizing their future or the jobs of their workers.

THUS FAR, THE Scott Paper Company operations at Cumberland Mills (S.D. Warren and Waterville-Winslow) have been most vocal. Officials have mounted a campaign, in which the workers are active allies, to force the House to soften the bill that passed the Senate under Muskie's leadership by an 86-0 vote last month.

But Scott is getting its direction from the American Paper Institute which will send a spokesman before the House Public Works Committee next Friday to spell out the industry's objections to the tough Senate bill.

In a few words, the paper industry beleaves the goals in the Muskie bill are unrealistic and too costly. The industry tentatively calculates they would require a minimum capital investment of \$8 billion. It questions if the program for applying effluent limits will accomplish the bill's lofty objectives. It fears the economic and social consequences.

With the Nixon Administration also opposing the bill in its present form and with other major industries mounting their own campaigns, the prospects are nil for final action at this session of Congress.

House hearings, starting Tuesday and lasting through Friday, will set the stage for House Committee action in the new session next January. But many observers expect the water quality bill to languish until early spring.

MUSKIE IS NOT entirely surprised by the uproar although two of the most controversial provisions were added to the bill by others on the Senate Public Works Committee. The 1985 goal for eliminating all pollutant discharges was sponsored by Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., with Muskie himself questioning whether it is realistic.

The other contested provision, which abolishes the existing system of state water quality standards in favor of a new effluent control approach, was offered by a Republican, Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee.

The bill establishes a two-phase program for applying the effluent limits. The first, to be implemented by 1976, requires industrial polluters to use "the best practicable technology" available to them. The second, to be implemented by 1981, requires "the best available technology" in cases where discharge could not be completely eliminated.

In reply to the critics, Muskie emphasized that both phase one and phase two are based on "technological availability and reasonableness of cost."

AS FOR THE 1985 - date, he said it is a "target to motivate research to achieve the necessary technology." Muskie added that the date is "not an enforceable deadline and is not intended to mislead the people."

A paper industry official here said the industry tends to agree with Muskie that the date is a more of a policy objective than a realistically enforceable deadline. He said the industry has no quarrel with the senator's "lofty goal" but merely questions whether the methods proposed will do the job.

Among those who have written Muskie is Lawrence B. Abbiati, mill manager at S.D. Warren, who said the capital investment that will be required under the Senate bill will be "substantial," whether the plant must meet the present standards for secondary treatment or whether it must meet the zero discharge requirement.

"Expenditures for air pollution control will be heavy, the industry is in a miserable slump, and when these costs are coupled with what appears to be the demands of "the Senate bill, frankly, I must have serious doubts about the future operation of our plant in Westbrook," Abbiati wrote the senator.

"THIS CAUSES ME to be terribly concerned about the future of our 2,600 employees and their families, as well as the future of the farmers who supply us our wood.....I am deeply concerned about the welfare of the Greater Portland area if my fears become a reality....certainly, I cannot believe it is your intention to eliminate the pulp and paper industry in your home state."

Employs at the plant, through their weekly paper, have been urged to write their congressman, Peter Kyros, along these lines. The paper advised the workers: "the job you save may be your own. It is as vital as that."

The S.D. Warren mill has a primary treatment plant and is presently trying to decide, according to Abbiati, whether to join with the Portland Water District for regional treatment or whether to install its own secondary treatment plant.

If the Senate bill requires industry to repay the portion of federal construction grants attributable to industrial waste in a municipal plant, the manager wrote Muskie, "it would seem foolhardy to consider the regional route for, at best, it would only be for an interim period."

WHEN THE BILL was going through Congress, industry did not make an issue of the provision for repayment of industry's share spread out over the life of the facility. In fact, industry generally wanted a chance to tie in to the municipal systems through a cost-sharing plan.

The Nixon Administration apparently is ready to oppose the Senate bill's \$14 billion, four-year authorization for sewage

treatment grants - a figure more than double the President's request. But no attempt was made by Republicans on the Senate floor to reduce the scope of the bill.

There is one theory making the rounds of the industry that Muskie is being given a "bum rap" for a bill that was deliberately loaded down with controversial provisions by Senators who hoped to kill it.

The net effect, at least, has been to force the House to take a much longer look at the bill. Industry will argue next week that it is already feeling the pollution pinch back home because of tight regulations at the state level. It will warn of curtailments and possible mill closures in the near future.

MUSKIE SAYS HE realizes there are technical and economic limits on the extent to which all discharges and all pollution can be eliminated. He stresses, however, that by setting the goal, the chances for obtaining improved technology are enhanced. He implies that Congress will be reasonable when it reviews progress, mid-way through the trial period.

But Muskie may have a tough time convincing a lot of his Maine constituents that he is working in their interests. As one Waterville woman wrote him last week: "what good will all the clean air - and water in the world for a state with hungry people?"

December 9, 1971

Lewiston Daily Sun

Environmental Protection

Adams Realized Problems
Would Mushroom One Day

By Phyllis Austin
Associated Press Writer

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP) - When Bill Adams was a civil engineering student at the University of South Carolina over 20 years ago, he said he realized then that environmental problems would mushroom one day.

"But I certainly didn't think I would get into the thick of things like I am now," he added.

Adams, 42, who has headed the state's Environmental Improvement Commission since 1969, was recently appointed by Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis to direct the new Department of Environmental Protection.

Some political observers view Adams' agency as potentially the most powerful one in state government. But he says simply: "We will have a great deal of responsibility."

Included in the department will be the EIC, Maine Land Use Regulation Commission, Maine Mining Commission, Board of Pesticides Control, Pest Control Compact Administrator; New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, Wetlands Control Board, Division of Sanitary Engineering of the Department of Health and Welfare; and the Board of Certification of Water Treatment Plant Operators.

Adams will serve as commissioner of both the EIC and the Environmental Protection Department until governmental reorganization is completed.

He said reorganization will especially reduce the cost of investigating complaints. Currently, Adams explained, several separate agencies usually have to send out representatives on each pollution complaint. But in the new department, it will be handled by just one agency.

"All coordination for development will also be in one office, and this should make the developers a lot happier," he said.

Adams said he intends to have an assistant to coordinate the daily activities of all bureaus in the department.

A native of Lewiston, Adams went south to college because he got a Navy ROTC scholarship. He said he took a degree in civil engineering because he felt it was a field that had a real future in helping solve some of the nation's urban problems.

After serving on a Charleston-based minesweeper for three years, he returned home to join a trainee program with Central Maine Power Co. In 1955, Adams became assistant city engineer for Lewiston.

He was moved up to city engineer in 1957 and held that post until 1965 when he became chief of the public works department. "I got some very valuable experience in Lewiston because most of its big programs were concerned with the environment - like water and sewage," Adams said.

"We got involved early with the town of Auburn and made use of some federal, interest-free loans to start plans for a joint sewage venture.

"I'm proud of my part in it," he said. "Bids are now out for construction, and when it's completed, it will be the largest pollution abatement plant in the state." The facility will cost \$14 million.

Adams was working for the city of Lewiston when he was appointed to the board of directors for the EIC. He served for two years before being named to head the commission in 1969.

As commissioner of the Environmental Protection Department, Adams said he will be concerned immediately with an in-depth study of all Maine's environmental statutes to see where they can be strengthened.

"In the next few years, Maine will demonstrate that pollution can be abated," he continued. He said the Kennebec River, which runs from Moosehead Lake to the Atlantic Ocean at Phippsburg, will be the first major waterway in the state to be cleaned up.

"There will also be substantial progress on the Androscoggin," Adams said. That river is reportedly one of the 10 dirtiest in the nation.

"I think these steps will show the people there is a way to righting the wrongs we have done to our environment and will further interest them in participating in the cleanup," he said.

Adams is the father of two girls and two boys, ranging in age from 10 to 20. He said he and his wife like to go camping and skiing "when we can get a minute to relax." They reside in Lewiston.

December 9, 1971

Lewiston Daily Sun

Management Changes Made At International Paper Co.

JAY - Management changes within the Northern Division of International Paper Company have been announced by Thomas C. Payne, general manager of the Division at Glens Falls, N.Y.

James E. Carpenter, who has been manager of the I*P mill at Jay, since 1968, has been promoted to the new position of assistant general manager for production. In his new assignment Mr. Carpenter will oversee operations at the Division's six pulp and paper mills in Maine, New York and Division's six pulp and paper mills in Maine, New York and Oregon.

Promoted to Carpenter's former position of manager of the Androscoggin Mill at Jay is John M. Nevin, who has been assistant manager of the mill since last July.

Payne also announced that Edwin B. Marden, Northern Division's manager of construction and engineering since last June, will assume new responsibilities with the Southern Kraft Division of the Company.

Realignment of responsibilities within the Northern Division also was announced by Payne. Three assistant general managers with broad responsibilities in production, woodlands, operation and construction and engineering, will report to the Division general manager.

The three assistant general managers are in addition to Carpenter, James B. Carlow, who is responsible for woodlands operations, and Clarence S. Nichols, who will be in charge of all construction and engineering projects. Nichols has been the Division's assistant general manager for the past eighteen months.

Carpenter joined International Paper Company in 1941 and spent much of his career at the Company's mill at Ticonderoga, N.Y. He had risen through various production assignments at Ticonderoga to become the mill's assistant manager when he was transferred to the Tonawanda Mill at North Tonawanda N.Y., in 1964. A few months later he was promoted to manager of the Tonawanda mill. He became manager of the Androscoggin Mill in 1968, soon after construction of that mill was completed.

Nevin joined International Paper Company in 1957 following his graduation from Princeton University. He served at the Ticonderoga Mill from 1957 until 1959, entered the U.S. Air Force, and returned to Ticonderoga in 1962. He was assistant to the mill's general superintendent when he was transferred to the Androscoggin Mill in 1965 to become assistant paper mill superintendent. He was promoted to paper mill superintendent in 1966.

Nevin served at I-P's corporate headquarters in New York City from 1969 until 1970 as assistant to a vice president in the manufacturing department. He left I P in September 1970, to become general superintendent of the Canadian International Paper Company mill at Gatineau, Quebec. He rejoined I-P in July of this year to become assistant manager of the Androscoggin Mill.

December 9, 1971

Lewiston Daily Sun

NEW COALITION TO FIGHT ENVIRONMENT PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON (AP) - Labor, antipoverty and conservation forces have formed a coalition to tackle environmental problems particularly affecting workers and the poor.

Known as the Urban Environmental Conference, its 16 participants include such names as the United Auto Workers Union; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, National Wildlife Federation and Izaak Walton League; and the League of Women Voters.

If successful, the new alliance could become an answer to the fear of many environment groups that industry is trying to isolate them from labor and the poor.

Many environmentalists are concerned about current economic warnings that antipollution costs could force plant closings, transfers and layoffs, and that antipollution may claim funds

needed to eliminate poverty. They see these predictions as an effort to set workers and the poor against the environmentalists.

The new coalition has not yet selected a coordinator or determined its issues and tactics, but the general outlines can be drawn from interviews with sources in the conservation groups, labor unions, and the office of Sen. Philip A. Hart, D-Mich.

So far, the participants are cooperating on an issue-by-issue basis, starting with three chief concerns:

- The threat of unemployment or transfers among workers in plants under antipollution requirements, a threat described by some environmentalists as economic blackmail.

- Social, environmental and economic impacts of highway construction.

- And housing, particularly in the inner cities.

The coalition has begun forming subcommittees to discuss these issues and develop tactics, but the coalition's continued existence may be precarious.

One conservation spokesman commented, "The constituencies are, in many cases, very different. Some of the people in the various organizations have been more aware of the differences than they ought to be."

Sources said the coalition now includes three labor unions, seven environment groups and six antipoverty-civil rights groups:

The United Auto Workers Union, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America;

The Sierra Club, National Wildlife Federation, Wilderness Society, Izaak Walton League, Friends of Earth, Environmental Action, and Zero Population Growth;

The NAACP, SCLC, National Welfare Rights Organization, Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, National Tenants Organization, and League of Women Voters.

December 29, 1971

Lewiston Evening Journal

Triumph On The Thames

Some readers may have noted an article by the Associated Press telling of the amazing clean-up of England's historic Thames River. The Thames has been a badly polluted river for a century. Its reclamation represents a truly stupendous accomplishment; far more difficult, for example, than the task of cleaning up the Androscoggin.

Here are just a few of the facts reported in the article for those who haven't read the account. There are many varieties in the thousands of ducks and wading birds wintering this year along the Thames. Previously the river hadn't seen some of the species as winter settlers in over half a century. One particular species has cut its migration far short of its previous customary target-Africa. Now these birds are contentedly feeding along the Thames.

What has happened in effect has been the restoration of life to a river that was close to being dead insofar as wild life was concerned. The last place in England an ornithologist would have gone in many years would have been the estuary of the Thames. This winter special trips are being taken by both ornithologists and amateur bird watchers to the banks of the river.

How was the Thames made suitable for animals? The answer was realistic firm action against polluters of the river. It has been as simple as that. This is what is needed in the United States if we are to restore countless inland waterways to something near their original state.

December 31, 1971

Lewiston Daily Sun

Gulf, Western Industries Reports on Berlin Plant

BERLIN, N.H. - The far-flung organization which Gulf and Western Industries calls its Forest and Paper Products Group is not doing too badly, despite a slow national economy. That group is made up in large part by Brown Co. and as Brown Co. goes so goes G and W's forest and paper products division.

Sales declined slightly in fiscal 1971, but operating income more than doubled. It climbed from \$4.1 million in 1970 to \$8.5 million this year. The figures include results of Livingston Rock and Gravel Co., the group's building materials subsidiary, which became a part of Gulf and Western four months before the end of fiscal 1970. Brown Co. has taken some major strides in reducing its senior debt. Three years ago it was \$74.2 million; as of July 31 this year it was down to \$48.6 million. Part of that reduction has been due to the sale of marginal or unprofitable operations.

This year Brown sold its paper plate and cup facility at Portage, Mich., which had accounted for \$9 million in sales in 1970. This was the sixth plant sold since Gulf and Western acquired control of Brown Co. in 1968. Proceeds have totaled about \$30 million. Some of the money from the sales has been earmarked for modernization of the company's plants.

A 12 percent increase in pulp capacity is slated for the Berlin-Gorham Division. Pres. Merrill L. Nash noted that higher labor and fuel costs had caused an earnings decline here, but said the absorbent products division achieved "good results."

Nash's comments in Gulf and Western annual report include a statement the environment "Environmental control problems face the entire papermaking industry and Brown is no exception," he says. "In the next five years Brown will spend approximately \$8 million on anti-pollution measures, in addition to user charges for secondary waste treatment." The Berlin-Gorham Division has a \$500,000 project set for reduction of pollutants coming from the metal stack of the Kraft Mill. Vice Pres. Edgar Dean says air pollution products will amount to \$2 million in the next three years. Brown Co. also is involved in the joint Berlin-Gorham project for the treatment of waste now going into the Androscoggin River.

January 20, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

Snowless Winter May Set Record

By Paulette Bedard

Winter in the Lewiston-Auburn area has been mild up to now, and there's still February, March and April - maybe even May - to contend with, but it could be that a 19 year old snow fall record may be shattered this year, even as one was last year.

To date, the area has received only 22.35 inches of snow, the first storm hitting the area Thanksgiving Day. In 1952-53 a mere 43.85 inches of snow fell throughout the winter, and that's the record low, for one water season.

The term water season might be new to most, and Mrs. Roland Robert, a spokesman for the Union Water Power Co. explained it this way - their records, which date back to 95 years and are compiled at the gatehouse, run from an Oct. 1, to a Sept. 30, the following year and this is the water season or year. The common term - the one most people would use was explained further, would be Winter season.

In this 'water season' 1971-72, 9.25 inches of snow fell in November; the same amount in December; and 3.85 inches, to date in January. Five inches of snow is the largest single amount to fall on the area in one storm and this was recorded Thanksgiving Day.

So, the area had a nice white cover approximately a month before the calendar winter began.

The total snowfall in this area over the 95 years in recorded as 7,814.95 inches - a lot of snow, with the yearly average 82.26 inches.

The U.W.P. Co. record books show the water seasons for the past 95 years, as follows beginning with the water season of 1875-76:

YEAR	INCHES	YEAR	INCHES	YEAR	INCHES
1875-76--	136.05	1907-08--	60.90	1939-40--	76.15
1876-77--	92.30	1908-09--	83.60	1940-41--	72.47
1877-78--	45.20	1909-10--	54.15	1941-42--	54.05
1878-79--	97.75	1910-11--	82.95	1942-43--	59.30
1879-80--	77.10	1911-12--	78.40	Another Rough One	
1880-81--	88.37	1912-13--	48.60	1943-44--	111.16
1881-82--	105.60	1913-14--	67.65	1944-45--	101.65
1882-83--	88.36	War Years		1945-46--	78.46
1883-84--	98.35	1914-15--	53.35	1946-47--	73.85
1884-85--	85.71	1915-16--	85.62	1947-48--	82.72
1885-86--	76.38	1916-17--	112.80	1948-49--	52.40
1886-87--	135.00	1917-18--	91.85	1949-50--	86.80
1887-88--	139.80	1918-19--	50.50	1950-51--	46.95
1888-89--	53.80	1919-20--	113.75	Whopper!	
1889-90--	77.75	1920-21--	61.25	1951-52--	127.70
1890-91--	109.55	1921-22--	110.95	1952-53--	43.85
1891-92--	58.85	1922-23--	125.50	1953-54--	65.31
1892-93--	93.40	1923-24--	76.25	1954-55--	60.65
1893-94--	99.30	1924-25--	85.75	1955-56--	99.52
1894-95--	63.26	1925-26--	97.30	1956-57--	79.15
1895-96--	64.06	1926-27--	108.35	1957-58--	81.70
1896-97--	64.34	1927-28--	80.85	1958-59--	66.63
A Vintage Year		1928-29--	83.50	1959-60--	87.65
1897-98--	101.70	1929-30--	63.75	1960-61--	62.25
1898-99--	105.05	1930-31--	87.10	1961-62--	101.03
1899-1900--	85.6	1931-32--	66.05	1962-63--	88.25
1900-01--	66.55	1932-33--	52.85	1963-64--	78.60
1901-02--	72.25	1933-34--	89.50	1964-65--	47.33
1902-03--	67.4	1934-35--	97.70	1965-66--	97.43
1903-04--	91.95	1935-36--	98.05	1966-67--	89.65
1904-05--	71.55	1936-37--	58.05	1967-68--	64.25
1905-06--	86.50	1937-38--	56.05	1968-69--	119.25
1906-07--	104.80	1938-39--	106.55	1969-70--	64.35
				1970-71--	143.50

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Lewiston Daily Sun
Annual Review

Brown Co. lists \$4.5 million
for plant at Berlin

By Ruth M. Layes

BERLIN, N.H.— In July of 1971, Brown Company, firmly convinced that the hardwood market pulp demand will improve significantly over the next five years, announced that it intends to spend \$4.5 million at its Berlin-Gorham Division to increase its market pulp capacity by 50 percent, according to Merrill L. Nash, president and chief executive officer of the company.

"With this capital investment," explained Robert E. Bringman, vice president-marketing of the division, "we will improve our profitability, take a major step toward optimizing the operations of our pulp mill and take further steps toward improving our water

ecology and achieve a tremendous effectiveness in our marketing flexibility.

"We will, for example," added Bringman, "eliminate marginal paper grades now being produced on our paper machines at the Cascade Mill in our Gorham Division, shift this production to market pulp, capitalizing on the growing market demand for hardwood pulp and at the same time avoid total commitment to a single commodity product.

"On the other hand, if the pulp market dips, we can shift back to more profitable paper grades on the same machines."

"When the new program is completed about mid-1972," said Michael A. Hoffmann, Eastern Group vice president, "Brown Company will improve pulp and paper market-ability through increased brightness of its pulp, significantly and systematically begin to reduce its water and air pollution problems in preparation for planned treatment facilities, effect chemical savings and eliminate several pulp mill bottlenecks.

"Market analysis," said Bringman, "indicates that a strong demand for bleached hardwood pulp is approaching. World bleached hardwood demand increased an average of 20 percent a year for the past four years, while capacity is projected to increase only an average of 8 percent a year through 1973.

"We are confident that once the U.S. economy picks up momentum, and it seems to be gathering momentum now, we will see a resurgence of hardwood pulp demand. When this demand occurs, we will be ready with new capacity.

"Our wood species, primarily birch and beech, are such that Brown Company's Burgess pulp is ideally suited for communication papers, business papers and printing and publication papers. Its advantages result from the ease of beating, high opacity, excellent forming and good bulking characteristics typical of pulps produced from these wood species. In addition to its excellent fiber, the added improvements at Berlin will make Burgess pulp brighter and cleaner to satisfy an ever increasing quality demand for pulps used in the manufacture of fine printing and business papers manufactured at Berlin," said Bringman.

Job Security

"One aspect of the growth program that really pleases us," stated Edgar T. Dean, vice president - operations, Berlin-Gorham Division, "is that it will add greater job security to the Berlin-Gorham area. By putting our operations on a more efficient and profitable basis, we will help to maintain current levels of employment.

"Basically, here's what we plan to do," explained Dean. "We will add pulp drying capabilities to one of our paper machines at the Cascade Mill and back it up with new pulp finishing facilities

including a new off-machine pulp cutter, layboy, press, wire typing machine and weighing line capable of conferting up to 325 tons a day of baled pulp.

"Modifications in the bleach plant will include a peroxide stage, bringing the bleaching sequence to six stages. The bleach plant will be further modernized with new instrumentation and computerized control. These changes will allow us to produce a pulp having a 90 plus GE brightness. The addition of new pulp cleaners will produce cleaner pulp to satisfy the ever increasing customer demands for brighter cleaner pulps.

"Other changes is the pulp mill will result in cleaner cooking liquor through the addition of clarifying capacity.

Backing up the new improvement program are some 600,000 acres of wholly-owned woodlands and 200,000 acres in joint ownership in Western Maine, Northern New Hampshire and Northeastern Vermont. When the expansion program is completed, Brown Company will have a total pulp capacity of about 725 tons a day of kraft and 250 tons of semichemical pulp at its Berlin mills. The Cascade Mill at Gorham has four Fourdrinier paper machines. These units produce 300 tons a day of fine printing and business papers.

February 8, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun
Annual Review

Work is started on \$16.5 million
Twin City sewage handling system

By Glen Burgess

Ground was broken last fall off Lincoln Street, Lewiston for the construction of a multi-million dollar sewerage treatment plant to service the Twin Cities, and it is anticipated that all sewerage in Lewiston-Auburn will be channeled into that facility by the summer of 1973.

Construction of the giant plant is part of the large \$16.5 million sewerage pollution abatement project authorized early in 1971 by the Maine Environmental Improvement Commission.

The construction work is being carried out by the Harvey Construction co. of Manchester, N.H., at a price tag of \$6,180,000. The firm has 700 days to complete the work.

No direct municipal tax dollars will be involved. The Lewiston-Auburn Water Pollution Control Authority, which will operate the system, will float bonds to finance the structure and pay them off from service charges.

Interceptor

Three large interceptor lines snaking along the banks of the Androscoggin, and dipping into section of Auburn, will draw the sewage to the treatment facilities.

Lewiston's end of the interceptor line project is expected to cost about \$3.7 million, of which the city's share would be about \$555,000.

The cost of the Auburn sewage lines is expected to total some \$5.3 million, and the city will pay about \$795,000. The size of the interceptor pipe will vary from three feet to six feet, big enough in places for a man to walk through.

Now 35

There are 35 outfalls currently dumping into the Androscoggin River, Little Androscoggin River and Taylor Brook. Ass will be picked up by the interceptor lines and funneled to the treatment facility, located near the old fire department training grounds.

In Lewiston, bids on 6½ miles of interceptor lines, running along the riverbank, were expected to be asked this February.

According to Roger Pruneau, Lewiston Public Works Department director, most of the lines will consist of 48-inch and 36-inch pipe with one small section made of 24-inch pipe.

Pruneau said the line would tie into approximately 20 to 22 outfalls currently located in various sections of the city, all dumping into the river.

Auburn

The 11 miles of lines will commence on the Auburn side of the river and stretch to the Taylor Pond area, Garfield area, Pettengill Park and to East Auburn.

These interceptors will range in size from 54 inches to 8 inches. Plans for the lines were prepared by Carroll E. Taylor Associates. The entire project is designed to halt all major discharges of raw sewerage into the Androscoggin River from the Twin Cities.

Final plans for the project were approved in 1970 by the L & A Water Pollution Control Authority.

February 8, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun
Annual Review

Oxford Paper Changes to Cost
\$10 million at Rumford

By Keith W. Ruff

RUMFORD - Indications point to 1972 as a year of improvement for the Oxford Paper Company Division of Ethyl Corporation, but 1971 might best be described as a year of frustration economically although several big projects of improvement were undertaken during the year.

Major Projects

The biggest single project at the Rumford mill in 1971 was the \$51-million Wood Room consolidation and new chip system. The old North Wood Room was shut down in mid-November, and all wood processing except groundwood was consolidated in the modern South Wood Room. The new chip systems provides outside storage for both hardwood and softwood chips. They can then be reclaimed from storage and blown to the Pulp Mill as required.

A major rebuilding was completed on No. 8 paper machine, and crews were commended for an April startup that was one of the best ever.

Currently underway is construction of a \$2.4-million bark burner adjoining the steam plant. When operational, this facility will solve a solid waste disposal problem by burning all bark from Wood Room pulping operations and at the same time provide additional steam capacity.

The \$770,000 job to install a new automatic sheeter is scheduled for completion this year. This high-speed precision machine will combine curring, sorting and stacking operations and will substantially improve sheet quality.

To Rebuild Machine

Engineering work is nearly done and equipment has been ordered to complete a \$112,000 installation of safety devices on "A" and "B" recovery boilers, and \$66,000 worth of nip guards are being installed on paper machine winders and rewinders.

A major contribution to improved roll condition is expected in a few months with installation of a Beloit Bi-wind formerly used at the Lawrence mill. This machine will replace the present No. 32 Rewinder.

Approval has been given for a \$1.3-million rebuilding of No. 10 paper machine later this year. The newest paper machine in the Rumford mill will get a new headbox, and improvements in size press and drying capability.

Earnings

Ethyl's improved 1970 sales and earnings figures released early in 1971 showed contributions from all product lines except paper. This was attributed to the worst paper market conditions in more than a quarter of a century, and those condition persisted through 1971. Oxford's biggest mill at Rumford and the West Carrollton, Ohio, mill felt the effects of a soft market, and - like mills, throughout the industry - experienced slumping order backlogs and short running time. The dismal market situation forced some mills to close their doors. One of them was Oxford's Lawrence, Mass., mill, which shut down in May with the loss of 500 jobs.

The business dip, coupled with zooming operating costs, made a tough combination for the Rumford mill to overcome. Pay and fringe increases effective July 1 in the second year of the labor agreement, plus salary increases, hiked Rumford mill costs by nearly \$2 million in 1971. Fuel oil prices went up by more than \$1½ million, and raw material costs and freight rates also went higher.

An intensive program to increase efficiency and reduce operating costs went forward at the Rumford mill in 1971. The program included projects to upgrade manufacturing facilities and processes, and it included major departmental reorganizations and job eliminations.

William H. (Bill) Chisholm resigned April 1, 1971, as chairman of Oxford and executive vice president and director of Ethyl Corporation, marking the end of the Chisholm family association with Oxford. That date marked the first time that a Chisholm has not headed the company since its founding in 1899 by Hugh J. Chisholm.

A New Look

Oxford acquired a "new look" in mid-1971 when a new green and black trademark, "OXFORD PAPERS - Division of Ethyl Corporation," replaced the red "OP". The new trademark is symbolic of a progressive company geared to lead the way in the seventies.

With Oxford's new look came a streamlined new grade structure, a structure combining the best and most popular old grades with some exciting new ones. The simplified listing now contains some 20 basic grades, and replaces one that had grown to more than 300 grades over the years.

The Environment

A significant forward step was taken to solve Rumford-Mexico and Oxford environmental problems with formation of the Rumford-Mexico Sewerage District following overwhelming approval of the voters of both towns. A seven-man district board of trustees was named with the authority to plan finance, build and operate a joint plant to treat both municipal and industrial wastes. The trustees have been hard at work on steps necessary for compliance with the Androscoggin River pollution abatement timetable established by Maine law.

Air quality standards proposed by Maine's Environmental Improvement Commission met considerable opposition late in 1971, from industrial and municipal spokesmen. Oxford Pollution Abatement Director Stuart Cooper testified at a public hearing that the proposed air standards are unrealistic and the proposed timetable impossible to meet. He said it will cost Oxford about \$500,000 to meet present federal air quality standards and roughly \$2 million to meet proposed state standards.

A revitalized safety program was launched at the Rumford mill

in 1971 aimed at achieving substantial reductions in the number of lost time accidents and eliminating whatever unsafe conditions and work practices that cause accidents. Inspections teams conducted department-by-department inspections to pinpoint safety hazards, and a work project list is being assembled from their findings to correct unsafe conditions. President C. Raymond Hailey said safety will become a "new way of life" at Oxford.

New Mill Manager

A major development in December was the appointment of Norman (Pete) Jensen as mill manager replacing A. W. Burditt who resigned. A Rumford native, Jensen has held a variety of positions with Oxford including assistant mill manager at Lawrence. He joined the company as a lab assistant in 1949.

February 8, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun
Annual Review

IP Co. expands waste treatment

CHISHOLM - Present plans call for the completion of a secondary waste water treatment plant at Jay by 1973, putting the International Paper Co. among the frontrunners of industrial pollution abatement in the Pine Tree State.

When the Androscoggin Mill was built, a primary treatment plant was part of the installation. This plant has removed up to 95 percent of all settleable solids from the mill's waste water. Secondary treatment, or reduction of biological oxygen demand will be accomplished in a 27-acre lagoon which is now under construction. There will be 28 aerators in the lagoon enabling it to absorb oxygen from the air to speed up the breakdown of organic materials carried in the waste water.

A second black liquor oxidation tower was installed at the Androscoggin Mill last summer to operate in conjunction with the weak liquor tower which was built into the original installation. These two towers are designed to curb obnoxious odors which come from the kraft pulping process.

Reuse of Water

Keith Fry, an experienced sanitary engineer and assistant to IPCP vice president for environmental management, says the water treatment systems at IPCO are designed to remove settleable and suspended solids, reduce the demand for oxygen in the stream and help nature's process by which a stream becomes purer.

To better the quality of water the first step the plant does is to reduce use of water. Today the amount of water needed to make a ton of paper is only half of what was used 25 years ago. Also water is now reused more and more inside the mill, Fry states.

Fry goes on to say when the water is ready for discharge the first step taken is to remove settleable and suspended solids by

the use of screens and filters to catch the solids as they go from various papermaking processes. Then the water goes to primary treatment where the waste water is channeled to a clarifier which is a large basin. There the settleable solids are allowed to sink to the bottom of the basin. The mass that collects is removed by a traveling arm on the clarifier and then is dewatered and disposed of as solid waste, burned or used as landfill.

The primary treatment usually removes all the settleable solids, from 75 to 85 percent of the suspended solids and reduces the biochemical oxygen demand by 10 to 30 percent.

Secondary Treatment

The waste water then goes on to secondary treatment which can be a biological process or a chemical one. The biological process uses the natural bacterial action that takes place in a stream. This can be done in several ways, one of which is by using trickling filters made up of a "bed" of some material on which bacteria can grow. Water passes through the filters, absorbing oxygen from the air. At the same time the bacteria multiply on the surface until they digest much of the organic matter. The water also cools off and the waste water goes to another clarifier where it settles out and the clean water is discharged.

Another process uses activated sludge. The waste water is mixed with sludge which is loaded with bacteria. Air added through aeration. The bacteria do their job and new sludge is formed which can be used again to help break down new wastes.

When secondary treatment is a chemical process, specific chemicals are introduced that react with the suspended solids and other material. Together they form a mass that settles out by gravity and can be removed, Fry comments.

Secondary treatment, together with primary treatment, can remove up to 90 percent of the BOD, depending on the system's design.

The IPCO waste treatment does not stop at this point, according to Fry, who said two systems have been installed to further the treatment, one at an older mill and another at the new Ticonderoga Mill.

At the older mill, primary treatment handles all of the settleable solids in two 80-foot clarifiers. Secondary treatment consists of biological treatment in two 57-foot trickling filters. After that the water goes to a 124-foot clarifier. Finally the cleansed water is dispersed into the river through a diffuser pipe which protects the appearance of the river where the discharge enters.

This plant is designed to treat approximately 12 million gallons of waste water a day. Solids removed during treatment

are thickened and de-watered and hauled away for landfill. The liquid is recycled through treatment system to purify further.

Fry states the new system at the Ticonderoga Mills is the model for what IPCO hopes to accomplish, where there's enough land at all mills in \$101 million, four-year environmental program launched in May of 1970.

Primary treatment takes place in two circular pools 105 feet wide. The settleable solids get "sludged out" while rotating arms skim off the floating solids from the top. The water is then piped two miles to a 67-million gallon lagoon where it sits for three days. The lagoon is spread over 14 acres, helping cool factory water.

Giant devices, somewhat like egg beaters on pontoons, aerate the water. Bacteria are added to digest the organic wastes and later the bacteria are removed in a clarifier. At this point the water is clear enough to be returned to Lake Champlain.

Fry reports that research is underway to develop pulp and paper making processes that require less water and industry is seeking ways to reuse water more and cut down the amount of waste that is discharged from a mill.

IPCO efforts to solve these problems go back a half century when they helped form an industry committee to research water quality problems, Fry comments. He said in 1943 the company participated with others in the industry in setting up the National Council for Stream Improvement and today the organization is concerned with both air and water. Its chairman is George Rand, IPCO vice president for environmental management and a native of Maine.

February 18, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

E.I.C. AND A.G.

Court Asked to Prohibit Stetson Brook Pollution By Lewiston Raceways, Inc.

The Environmental Improvement Commission of Maine and the state itself, through Attorney General James Sr. Erwin, filed a civil action at Androscoggin Superior Court today asking that the court prohibit Lewiston Raceways Inc. from discharging animal and other wastes into adjacent Stetson Brook.

According to the document on file, the local track has between 400 and 500 horses on hand at times and for a number of years has been depositing huge quantities of manure in and on the banks of the brook, the waters of which flow into the Androscoggin River.

The court is told Lewiston Raceways has been repeatedly requested, and warned, through 1970 and 1971, to cease making such deposits into or on the banks of Stetson Brook - the requests made by agents of the Environmental Improvement Commission, the Bureau of Fire Prevention of Lewiston and the Maine State Department of Health and Welfare.

"Degredation"

The state alleges that the defendant's activities "have not only created a serious health hazard to human population from the standpoint of solid waste disposal, but those activities have resulted in a degradation of Stetson Brook."

The state asks the court to preliminarily and permanently enjoin the racing organization from discharging into Stetson Brook "any horse excrement, paper, garbage, or similar refuse."

The court is further asked to order Lewiston Raceways Inc. to remove from those waters and banks all such materials already deposited there, and that the firm erect a retaining wall along the banks, the wall to be finished off with a layer of top soil to prevent further washing or flowing of waste into the brook.

March 8, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

MARCAL PAPER TO CLOSE MECHANIC FALLS FACTORY

MECHANIC FALLS - The Marcal Paper Mill Inc., this town's major industry, announced Tuesday it will begin immediately to phase out its operations here and will close its plant permanently March 31.

The firm, which manufactures such paper products as tissues, toilet tissues, napkins and paper towels, currently has about 200 employees and an annual payroll of about \$1 million. The mill has been operated by Marcal since 1966.

Lewis G. Murray, plant manager, said the firm has decided it cannot commit more money to meet state and federal pollution control requirements for discharges into the Little Androscoggin River.

"We tried to work with the town and the state," he said, "but the total cost is just too staggering. Marcal decided you can fight just so long and then you have to give up."

Murray said the plant closing decision is final and the phasing out of the mill will start immediately, with layoffs as each operation is ended. Some of the converters, will be moved to other plants but the paper machines, of an older type, will be left. He said he 'presumes they (Marcal) would sell the mill if they can find a buyer."

Marcal pays taxes of about \$980,000 about 25 to 30 per cent of the town tax commitment. Its payroll turns to about \$11 million annually and it pays another \$3/4 million for rail transportation.

Announcement of the decision to close the mill was posted Tuesday. Manager Murray noted the firm reached the conclusion, as most residents were aware, that it could not afford the heavy expenditure which would be necessary to keep the mill operating using secondary fiber. It, therefore, agreed with the state to phase out its de-inking operation which was done last Oct. 1. This improved the condition of the Little Androscoggin River a greay deal in the area, he said. But even with this, the mill would still be required to invest a sizable amount of money, \$250,000 or more, to meet state and federal regulations for the mill, even using virgin fiber.

At this time and in this type of operation, Murray said, the firm's management felt it could not afford to operate the mill or commit further capital funds.

Union contract negotiations had been scheduled to begin the middle of the month but Murray observed there would be "no point to them now."

March 9, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal
Editorial

Marcal Shutdown

Loss of an industry employing 200 people and offering a million dollar-plus annual payroll represents a significant setback in virtually any community. When the industry makes up the major employer in an area and pays between 25 and 30 per cent of the loss represents a true crisis.

This is what is facing the town of Mechanic Falls. Marcal Paper Mills, Inc., is planning to shut down permanently by the end of the month. The company has explained that it cannot commit additional funds to meet state and federal pollution control requirements covering industrial discharges into the Little Androscoggin River.

Lewis G. Murray, plant manager, said: "We tried to work with the town and the state, but the total cost is just too staggering..." While this suggests the company, state representatives and town officials have sought to find an answer that would permit Marcal to meet requirements while still operating in Mechanic Falls, we cannot urge too strongly that any remaining opportunity to work out a solution be sought.

This is a sufficiently serious matter to warrant the attention of U.S. Representative William D. Hathaway. It is taking

place in his own congressional district and threatens grave economic problems for a sizeable community. Every avenue which would let the paper company undertake the necessary controls through federal or state assistance should be explored.

We cannot in good conscience suggest an exception be made in the proposed pollution control requirements covering the Little Androscoggin. We have emphasized on numerous occasions that this river probably has become more polluted than the big Androscoggin. But this doesn't mean we should refrain from urging all parties involved to make certain every means of continued operation of Marcal is being checked out.

There is no question the people of Mechanic Falls and the Town of Mechanic Falls need an operating paper mill. If there is no answer for Marcal, then a most vigorous search should be made to find a new operator of the mill.

March 10, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

Blow to Mechanic Falls

The decision of the Marcal Paper Mill Inc. to close its large plant in Mechanic Falls is a serious economic blow to the community. The decision, according to the plant manager, Lewis G. Murray, was necessitated by the pollution control requirements for discharges into the Little Androscoggin River under state and federal laws.

Marcal has been reducing the pollutants going into the river, but a major investment would be required to comply with the environmental regulations fully. The firm is unwilling to make the added investment.

Phasing out of the plant is underway, with the shutdown scheduled for March 31. The community will lose 200 jobs, a payroll of a million dollars a year, and \$980,000 a year in taxes or about 25 per cent of the total tax commitment.

The Marcal decision is a reminder of the heavy financial impact which increasing environmental demands are making on industry. It also is a reminder of the fact that there is a direct link between pollution and jobs, and that the link cannot be broken overnight without disastrous results.

March 16, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

Price of Pure Air, Water

The first federal government effort to determine the overall cost of meeting cleaner air and water standards nationwide has resulted in the finding that hundreds of small industries will be

put out of business, and between 50,000 and 150,000 jobs will be eliminated in the next four years. At the same time, the anti-pollution costs will tend to push prices up and bring more foreign goods into the American market.

The report was issued jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency, the President's Council on Environmental Quality, and the Commerce Department. The basic studies which led to the conclusions were made by 11 private consulting firms.

The study indicated that if the government takes no action to soften the impact of antipollution costs, the Gross National Product will be reduced about \$6 billion a year between 1972 and 1980. But if compensation policies are adopted, at a cost of \$7 to \$10 billion a year, the GNP growth rate and employment can be brought back to normal.

The fact that the price of purer air and water will come high has been known right along. The federal study only served to show how high. The Twin City area already is familiar with the fact that small industries are jeopardized by the antipollution demands and the financial outlays they entail. Only last week, the Marcal Paper Mill Inc, announced that it would be phasing out its Mechanic Falls mill by the end of this month. That will mean the loss of 200 jobs and a payroll of a million dollars annually. Marcal had decided against the additional investment necessary to reduce pollutants going into the Little Androscoggin River.

March 16, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

Antipollution Costs

A study has been completed at the federal level on the impact of antipollution efforts upon industry. The answers were somewhat predictable.

Cleaning up the nation's air and water will result in some small industrial plants shutting down. This development will bring about unemployment for a good many people. Generally speaking it will mean some small companies will be forced to go out of business. This in turn will mean lessened competition in some industrial fields and an increased threat of monopoly or semi-monopoly.

An illustration of what can happen has been afforded right here in the twin city area. The announcement of Marcal Paper Mill Inc., that it would close its Mechanic Falls plant was the outgrowth of antipollution requirements. Marcal stated it simply could not afford to provide the treatment demanded in a mill that was operating on a marginal basis.

It should be emphasized that many of the industrial factories that will close their doors will be marginal factories. These

naturally will be the first to go. Even big industries will tend to end operations in plants that are too old to warrant great expenditure on antipollution devices. While larger firms will not be injured much by such closings, the individuals working in these less efficient factories will suddenly find themselves facing unemployment just as is happening at Marcal.

Numerous small companies operating only one factory will be facing the end of the road according to the government report. This suggests the next logical step to be one of seeking answers to ways and means of easing the impact of anti-pollution costs upon industry. Perhaps this can be accomplished through some federal subsidy or through long-term, low-interest federal loans.

That air and water pollution must be brought to as near an end as possible cannot be opposed logically. Yet this should not be done in such a way as to bring about widespread closing of industrial factories. Federal and state governments have an obligation in carrying out this essential struggle to preserve the environment to install some shock absorbers with respect to the financial blows sustained by industry.

March 24, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

Reprieve for Mechanic Falls

The town of Mechanic Falls has been granted a reprieve from the decision of the chief industry, Marcal Paper Co., to close down at the end of this month. The firm now has agreed to continue operating, on a temporary basis, pending the outcome of negotiations with state and federal officials.

Loss of the concern will be a hard blow for Mechanic Falls. Marcal is the principal taxpayer and the chief employer. The operation means 200 jobs and a payroll of a million dollars a year. Even in the best of times it would be very difficult to replace that payroll. Under current conditions, it would be close to impossible.

Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis has led a concerted effort to work out a solution to the Marcal problems. They stem from the clean waters requirements of state and federal laws which impose financial burdens which Marcal officials consider insurmountable. The large papermaking plant dumps pollutants into the Little Androscoggin River.

The Governor is arranging a meeting of the Maine Environmental Improvement Commission, the federal Environmental Protection Agency, Marcal officials and other interested parties. The purpose is to determine what kind of action is necessary to meet the standards. Efforts then will be made to assist in financing that work for the Marcal plant.

The reprieve keeps alive the hope that the Marcal Paper Co.

plant can continue to operate in Mechanic Falls. Clean waters are important. But so are jobs.

March 29, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT IS AHS TOPIC

Bates Professor Tells Phases of Lewiston's Textile Industries

By Barbara Clune

Dr. James S. Leamon, speaker at the Androscoggin Historical Society Tuesday night, contributed these interrelated phases as the main factors to the success enjoyed by the textile industries in Lewiston.

His scholarly report entitled "Rise by the Falls, Lewiston, and Water," was termed by him as being not so much a simple description but how the river's power was discovered and by what groups of men. The interrelated phases included the exploitation and development of the river from 1820 to 1850; regional capitalism from 1850 to 1925; and national super-capitalistic phase from 1925 on.

Prior to the 19th century the river power was used only for agriculture, society, capital techniques, skill and land titles were lacked. As late as 1840 the population of Lewiston had not passed 2,000. In the early 19th century local efforts occurred to develop production along the river with the familiar names of Little Frye, and Garcelon leading the developers.

They bought up the titles to land along the sides of the Androscoggin River up to the falls and in 1829, Little developed a carding mill. George Frye followed suit and later expanded with an enterprise in 1834 known as the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company. William Garcelon with his son Alonzo, and Col. John Frye and Picard also had thriving mills along the river. In 1936, the upper floor of a three-floor building in a cotton mill was started. This was known as the Lewiston Cotton Manufacturing Company started by the Garcelons, later sold to the Lewiston Water Power Company which was composed of Edward Little, Josiah Thomas, Edward T. Little and Samuel Picard.

Developers

These men had the vision to develop the water site at the falls and in 1836 formed the Greater Androscoggin Dam and Lock Company with B. F. Perham, a civil engineer from Boston, coming to lay out the plans for mill sites providing for sale of power and light. In 1837 there was a depression, and the lack of capital and skill forced the men to bide their time until 1945 when they organized as the Lewiston Woolen Power Company.

Still owned by the same men, however, some financiers from Boston bought in on the business and this is when Alexander DeWitt and Benjamin E. Bates came on the scene. In 1847 they arrived to survey the economic possibilities of the town of Lewiston. The Lewiston capitalists had started the developments but lacked skill and finance, they had to look to the Boston financiers were from Lawrence and Lowell and Springfield, Mass., but they returned unimpressed.

This is when Bates extended his own aid to the city, about to take off in 1850. The river lacked transportation and prior to 1840 no significant railroad had been established in Maine, only 12 miles of R.R. track existed in the whole state. Alonzo Garcelon saw the need for third rail transportation for the development of manufacturing along the river so he became the local agent for the project. He did his utmost to interest local entrepreneur but eventually took his share from the cotton mill and invested it in the Atlantic and St. Lawrence R.R. The Androscoggin and Kennebec R.R. came on the scene in 1847. Garcelon was the biggest holder but eventually sold out and invested in the Androscoggin R.R. and became president of it. This line ran from Leeds to Jay Bridge to Phillips to Lewiston and Brunswick.

Energetic Men

Dr. Leamon spoke of various ways that the local entrepreneurs had been energetic in providing for the future of Lewiston and described the next 70 to 75 years as being the "Golden Years" for Lewiston. Local businessmen no longer were included in the progress and were overshadowed by capitalists. Alexander Dewitt Benjamin Bates and George Ward included.

A dramatic five structures of brick had been built by Bates with Bates Plant No. One going up in 1852; Bates No. Two plant in 1854 and Bates No. 3 plant in 1863, with more to be added in the year's to come. The first year's profits were \$33,000 but the mills had recovered by 1858 and there were impressive sales once again.

The success of Bates brought other companies, such as the Hill Mill, Androscoggin Mill, Cowan Mill and others to Lewiston. The Continental Mills, built in 1863, and other smaller mills came into view. Demands for labor was almost insatiable and the population grew. Housing was a problem and the companies themselves went into the building business. Bates constructed the brick buildings along the canal at this time.

The speaker continued with his report, noting that the Civil War may have interrupted some textile industries but not Bates. In 1861-1862 he had foreseen what was coming and had bought up cotton at 12 cents per pound which at the end of the war had soared to \$1.90. In 1870 Maine showed a loss in population but Lewiston was not reflected in these figures.

The Irish and French Canadian immigrants had been pouring into Lewiston. Prior to 1850 the population was mostly Yankee, after this came Irish and in 1870 French-Canadians arrived at a figure once said to be 100 families per day. Mill operators actively recruited French workers as they were said to be good workers and easy to get along with. At this time there were 5,000 French Bates College professor said what could have been a very serious social friction seemed to have been drained off. One Catholic church was burned and there was some discrimination, but little outright violence occurred. Mills had to be built and housing also, so there was work enough to go around.

Franklin Co.

At this time he spoke of the Franklin Company which interlocked with city government and in 1857 assumed control of the Lewiston Water Power Company. Under the influence of Benjamin Bates and George Ward, the Franklin Company brought together an impressive array of people in power who still owned most of the land on the river side. The Franklin company's holding were great that the DeWitt hotel was built on land owned by that company.

Dr. Leamon discussed the relationship between the city of Lewiston and the Franklin Company which was said to be quite close. Many of the officials of mills held, at one time or another, various city positions.

In 1877 the pumping agreement was negotiated. The Franklin Company purchased Richardson Lake Dam rights, known as Union Water Power Company, and the city of Lewiston assured itself of water as well as assuring the textile industries of the water power. At the end of the century Lewiston was leading in textile industry and could look back to a profitable era.

He discussed briefly the Franco-American Political influence which was felt from 1870 on. He mentioned that Dr. Louis J. Martel did much to encourage his countrymen to learn to speak English and to become active and he himself joined the Democratic party.

In 1920 economical conditions brought hard times and the hydro-electric power made the dams and the locks at Bates obsolete. Bates converted to electricity but now they had to compete with mills in the South which were coming up fast due to electric power which could be transmitted to various locations.

He spoke also of World War I providing a stimulus and the mills being saved temporarily by the national financier Samuel Insoll, who eventually came to control the Textile companies as well as the Electrical companies. In 1933 through various business procedures the mills were returned to the owners and in 1948 the mills in Lewiston were on the decline.

Dr. Leamon cited that Lewiston's experience is not unique as the same situation can be found throughout history but it indicated that Lewiston, Maine is a part of the nation's main theme.

March 30, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

Corporation Is Formed To Protect River Watershed

A group of Twin City residents, most of them lawyers, have formed a corporation dedicated to the protection of the watershed of the Androscoggin River.

Incorporation papers for the new organization, known as Greenfields Trust Inc., were filed Wednesday at the Androscoggin Registry of Deeds.

Atty. Kenneth C. Young is president of the corporation and Atty. Harold S. Skelton is listed as treasurer.

The purposes of the corporation are listed as being the protection of the inhabitants of the Androscoggin River watershed by the conservation of natural resources, the maintaining of scenic and historic sites and protecting the waters of the Androscoggin River and its tributaries.

Directors of the corporation are Young, Skelton, Atty. Peter M. Garcia, Anne N. Young, Atty. Jon S. Oxman, Richard L. Trafton and Atty. John C. Orestis.

April 1, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

Cleaning Up Our Waterways

Passage of a clean waters bill by a vote of 378 to 14 in the House of Representatives is a tremendous victory for the concept. Coming on top of the nearly unanimous passage of such a bill in the Senate last November, it appears like total victory. But the issue is far from resolved. Differences in the House and Senate versions are substantial and serious. And it will take a lot of work by a committee of conference to produce an acceptable bill.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie sponsored the Senate bill and won the support of Democrats and Republicans alike. His proposal set a 1981 deadline to apply the best available technology to purify wastes discharged into waterways. It would end all polluting discharges by 1985.

The House bill would have the National Academy of Sciences conduct a two-year study on the cost to industry of applying the best available technology for waste treatment, then decide on the basis of the report whether a 1981 deadline should be set.

The most urgent necessity facing the conference committee is to come up with realistic goals. Clean waters are highly desirable and, in the long run, vital. But there is the practical consideration that pollution and jobs have been intertwined for

centuries. Today's polluted waterways are a legacy made worse by a society which, until recently, ignored the terrible waste of natural resources. The process cannot be reversed overnight, even if the sacrifice of all industry were possible. The speed of the clean up must be tempered with judgment and consideration for the economic impact on industry and individuals alike.

Legislation which promises too much too soon will prove self defeating. The clean waters campaign best will be served by a realistic approach.

April 6, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

**Dr. Koons Says State Law
Gives Agency Authority
To Delay Mill Compliance**

WASHINGTON (AP) - The chairman of Maine's Environmental Improvement Commission says a state timetable pre-empting federal guidelines gives his agency authority to delay a paper mill's compliance with water pollution standards.

Dr. Donaldson Koons reacted Wednesday to consumer advocate Ralph Nader's charges that Maine officials exceeded their authority by giving the Oxford Paper Co. in Rumford, Maine, until 1976 to meet a federally approved water cleanup plan.

Nader made the accusations in a letter asking U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus to file federal charges if the mill doesn't clean up its discharges by 1973.

Koons explained that his agency's federally approved cleanup timetable had been superceded by a schedule adopted by a recent special session of the state legislature.

Koons said Nader was "technically correct" in his statement that the mill was not in compliance with the proposed guidelines set down by his agency in 1965.

But, Koons explained, 'we are bound by state law not by proposed time schedules. The state law establishes the timetables.'

April 9, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

**NADER RAPS MAINE ETC
FOR RULING ON OXFORD PAPER CO.**

WASHINGTON (AP)-Ralph Nader said Wednesday that Maine officials exceeded their authority by giving a paper mill until 1976 to comply with water-pollution standards.

Nader made the accusations in a letter asking U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William D. Ruckelshaus to file federal charges if the mill doesn't clean up its discharges by 1973.

Nader cited Oxford Paper Co.'s mill in Rumford and said Maine's Environmental Improvement Commission gave the mill until 1976 to comply with the law.

He said the date violated Maine's federally approved water cleanup plan, which calls for secondary treatment of most waste discharges into interstate waters by the end of 1973.

April 12, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

Announce Formation Of Maine Rivers Com.

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP) - The formation of a Maine Rivers Committee was announced today by the president of the Natural Resources Council of Maine, Dr. Robert G. Mohlar.

The panel will coordinate the activities of the existing river basin conservation associations, "especially in the area of present and future protective legislation," Dr. Mohlar said.

The committee is also to stimulate participation of other groups or individuals concerned with the future of Maine rivers, he added.

Members include representatives from the Kennebec Valley Conservation Association, the Sheepscot Valley Conservation Association, the Penobscot Watershed Conservation Affiliates and the Saco River Corridor Association.

The committee's organizational meeting will be held at Augusta on May 5. Dr. Mohlar, in making his announcement, said there exists "a definite need for the establishment of long range goals for the future uses of Maine rivers, both in the wild and developed areas of the state, and the committee can provide recommendations and basis for their implementation."

April 13, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

IP Awards Contract To Start Pollution Control Facility

JAY- International Paper Company has awarded a contract for the movement of more than a million yards of soil to H.E. Sargent, Inc. Old Town, it was announced Tuesday by Robert I. Olmsted manager of construction at IP's mill at Jay.

Moving the mountain of rock, gravel and sand, Olmsted said, will make way for construction of the major water pollution abatement facilities at IP's Androscoggin Mill that the company announced in 1970.

The contract with the Old Town firm provides for general excavating and grading work at the site of the secondary waste treatment lagoon where pulp and paper mill wastes from manufacturing operations will receive biological treatment. The contract also provides for excavation work on a second, 190-foot-in-diameter, primary clarifier the company is adding to the existing primary waste treatment system to handle solids removal.

Work on the \$3.7 million project will start as soon as weather permits. Some site preparation work was carried out last year but was halted by the onset of cold weather last fall.

The multi-million-dollar pollution abatement project is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1973.

The Maine pollution abatement project is one of the growing number of company-sponsored projects that IP is building at its U.S. mills under the terms of a \$101-million environmental protection program. The program is scheduled for completion in 1974 and will see all of IP's mills equipped with primary and secondary waste treatment facilities, as well as with equipment to control air pollution.

May 3, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

Inaction Not Hampering Maine Pollution Projects

William R. Adams Jr., executive director of the Maine Environmental Improvement Commission, said Tuesday night that failure of the U.S. House and Senate to resolve their differences on amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act will, at least for the present, have no effect on pollution control projects in Maine.

Adams said that under the system being used in Maine there is fund control which permits continuation of projects already planned and for which funds are available under the continuing funding program.

Earle A. Tarr Jr., chairman of the Lewiston and Auburn Water Pollution Control Authority, said the fact that the two branches of Congress have failed to act on the two versions of the pending legislation would have no meaning on the large sewerage treatment project under construction for the two cities.

John A. S. McGlennon, regional administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "I believe the public has been

misled as to the contents of the two bills. In reality, the similarities are far more important. What counts is the improvements which either bill would achieve over gaps and weaknesses in the present law."

McGlennon said that uncertainty over the pending legislation is severely hurting the water quality programs in New England and also throughout the nation.

While this has been the case in Maine, McGlennon said many states and municipalities "have held up sewage treatment projects waiting for the new law. They hope to get more federal money, since the bills would raise federal grants from the present 55 per cent of project costs here in New England to somewhere in the vicinity of 60-75 per cent.

"In addition, reimbursement authority under the existing law expired last June 30, and in several states projects could lose their right to receive federal grants if they are initiated before the new law is passed. We, therefore, are observing a definite slowdown in sewage treatment projects."

In Maine, treatment projects such as that under construction in Lewiston to serve both communities receive 85 per cent financial aid. Of this 55 per cent is in federal money and 30 per cent in state funds. The communities supply the balance.

May 3, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

Groveton Pays the Price, Too

The small town of Groveton, N.H., is the latest community to suffer an economic setback as a result of the continuing drive for clean waters. The Groveton Paper Co. has announced the closing of its sulphite pulp mill, resulting in the loss of 56 jobs and affecting about 100 related jobs in the town.

The firm is a subsidiary of Diamond International of New York. It has been employing 700 workers in the overall complex in Groveton. The decision to close the pulp making mill was reached after a consultant and engineering report said that the unit could not be operated economically and comply with state and federal clean waters requirements.

Fortunately for the town of Groveton, the paper company will be softening the blow of the mill closing by absorbing some of the men in its other operations. The tissue paper and stationery operations are to be expanded and a new fine paper division is to be opened. How those steps will affect the overall job picture is not clear at this time.

May 8, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

River Flow Drops To 27,390 cfs

The flow of the Androscoggin River was down to 27,390 cubic feet per second early this afternoon, well below the 29,990 of this past weekend, however, the forecast for the Lewiston-Auburn area for tonight and tomorrow calls for rain, so the downward trend may not continue.

Tonight's sky will be cloudy, with temperatures in the 30s or low 40s, and rain likely, Tuesday, more rain is expected, and temperatures are not expected to get any higher than the 40s.

Temperatures

1 a.m.	45 degrees
2 a.m.	45 degrees
3 a.m.	45 degrees
4 a.m.	44 degrees
5 a.m.	42 degrees
6 a.m.	39 degrees
7 a.m.	40 degrees
8 a.m.	44 degrees
9 a.m.	47 degrees
10 a.m.	50 degrees
11 a.m.	54 degrees
12 noon	56 degrees
1 p.m.	58 degrees
2 p.m.	58 degrees

The record high for this date is 84 degrees, set in 1895 and 1957, and the record low, 29, in 1950, according to the Union Water Power Co. gatehouse.

May 9, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

Rain Expected

Rain expected in Lewiston-Auburn the past three days had yet to materialize at mid-afternoon today, and the rate of flow of the Androscoggin River continued to drop, slowly.

Early this afternoon, the flow at the Gulf Island Dam was down to 26,000 cubic feet per second, a decrease of 1,500 cfs since Monday evening.

Tonight, the weatherman says, the mercury will drop to near 40, and there's a 50 per cent probability of rain.

Wednesday, skies are expected to clear, the mercury climbing into the 50s or low 60s and only a 10 per cent chance of rain. It's coming slowly.....

Temperatures

1 a.m.	44 degrees
2 a.m.	43 degrees
3 a.m.	41 degrees
4 a.m.	42 degrees
5 a.m.	42 degrees
6 a.m.	42 degrees
7 a.m.	43 degrees
8 a.m.	44 degrees
9 a.m.	44 degrees
10 a.m.	47 degrees
11 a.m.	49 degrees
12 noon	49 degrees
1 p.m.	51 degrees
2 p.m.	52 degrees

The record high for this date is 86 degrees set in 1957, and the record low is 30 degrees set in 1956 according to the Union Water Power Co. gatehouse.

May 10, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

Another Sunny Day Coming Up

The rate of flow of the Androscoggin River dropped considerably in Lewiston-Auburn during the past 24 hours.

The Union Water Power Co. gatehouse said early this afternoon that water was flowing over the Gulf Island Dam at the rate of 22,700 cubic feet per second, down 3,300 cfs since yesterday.

And, with the probability of precipitation near zero tonight and Thursday, it looks like the water flow may go down a lot more in the next few days.

The forecast calls for frost warnings tonight, with temperatures in the 20s to low 30s.

Thursday, we can expect mostly sunny skies, the mercury climbing to the 50s or low 60s.

Temperatures

1 a.m.	44 degrees
2 a.m.	43 degrees
3 a.m.	42 degrees
4 a.m.	42 degrees
5 a.m.	41 degrees
6 a.m.	39 degrees
7 a.m.	40 degrees
8 a.m.	40 degrees
9 a.m.	42 degrees
10 a.m.	44 degrees
11 a.m.	48 degrees

12 noon 50 degrees
 1 p.m. 54 degrees
 2 p.m. 56 degrees

The record high for this date is 92 degrees set in 1895, and the record low is 31 degrees set in 1900, according to the Union Water Power Co. gatehouse.

May 15, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

The Rain Finally Came

By early this afternoon, seven-tenths of an inch of rain had fallen on Lewiston-Auburn during the current rainy spell, and the Androscoggin River was flowing through the Twin Cities at the rate of 16,980 cubic feet per second, according to the Union Water Power Co. gatehouse.

The rain which the weatherman had been predicting the last week or so finally hit the Twin Cities at 10:15 last night, and its expected to continue through tomorrow.

Lack of precipitation during the same time period saw the river flow down to nearly half the speed of a week ago, when it was rated at 27,500 cfs.

Tonight's forecast calls for occasional showers, or drizzle, the mercury near 50. The probability of precipitation stands at 70 per cent tonight, and 40 per cent Tuesday. Tomorrow's mercury will climb to the 60s or even the low 70s.

Temperatures

1 a.m. 55 degrees
 2 a.m. 53 degrees
 3 a.m. 53 degrees
 4 a.m. 53 degrees
 5 a.m. 53 degrees
 6 a.m. 53 degrees
 7 a.m. 52 degrees
 8 a.m. 52 degrees
 9 a.m. 53 degrees
 10 a.m. 54 degrees
 11 a.m. 54 degrees
 12 noon 55 degrees
 1 p.m. 54 degrees
 2 p.m. 53 degrees

The record high for this date is 87 degrees set in 1900, and the record low is 32 degrees set in 1947, according to the Union Water Power Co.

May 18, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

RIVER FLOW IS STILL POWERFUL, HITS 18,700 CFS

What well could be the last of the spring heavy runoff from the Androscoggin River valley was passing over the Great Falls here Wednesday.

William M. Grove, agent-engineer of the Union Water Power Co. noted there had been a slight drop in the river flow Wednesday from the 19,000 cubic feet per second figure reached Tuesday.

The Great Falls was a sight of great power Wednesday as the white foamy water came pouring downriver.

At Gulf Island dam, the peak reading Wednesday was 18,700 CFS, and earlier in the day there had been one reading down to the 18,100 CFS level.

May 23, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

Caption under picture - THIS VETERAN OF THE VIETNAM WAR, now working for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, will be seen in the Lewiston-Auburn area in the near future, as Gulf Island Pond, Lewiston, is checked out, part of a National Eutrophication Control Program. The former U.S. Army Huey helicopter is seen above in a test run at lake Mead, after being converted for scientific water sampling by EPA's Western Environmental Research Lab in Las Vegas.

Gulf Island Pond Among New England Waters Due To Be Checked By E.P.A.

Forty-eight ponds and lakes in New England - among them Gulf Island Pond, Lewiston - will be surveyed during the initial phase of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Eutrophication Control Program, it was announced today by John A. S. McGlennon, Regional EPA Administrator.

McGlennon said the purpose of the project is "to identify bodies of water in the United States with potential or actual eutrophication problems brought on by the discharge of excessive amounts of phosphates into them from various sources."

The survey is an integral part of an EPA control program to assist state and local governments, through construction grants, in reducing excess phosphates by additional municipal waste treatment, he said.

Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters will be used in carrying out the survey. The forty-eight New England sites are among the 400 lakes and ponds in ten northeastern and northern states to be

surveyed during 1972. Eight hundred more water bodies will be inspected next year. In addition to the six New England states, surveys will be conducted in Michigan, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin.

Waste Treatment Plants

McGlennon said that the site in New England were selected because of their close location to waste treatment plants.

The survey is expected to get underway in New England within the next two weeks. The 18-month, \$3 million survey will include sampling of each water body four times during the growing season. Airborne scientists will also make use of a field laboratory on the ground.

McGlennon said the survey "will provide city, state and federal officials with appropriate knowledge about whether a lake can be improved by reducing municipal phosphates before a decision is reached to invest large sums of money in municipal phosphate removal facilities.

"Hopefully, the initial survey in New England will show that we can reduce phosphate pollution simply by up-grading the municipal facility located near the 48 sites to be analyzed.

"In some cases, however, additional removal of phosphates at municipal treatment plants will not be sufficient because of significant amounts of phosphorous coming from natural runoff and from other non-point sources such as animal wastes and over fertilization of crops," said McGlennon.

Phosphates are nutrients that cause rapid growth of algae in bodies of water. When the algae decay, the process depletes the supply of oxygen and results in premature "aging" of a lake or pond, including the disappearance of desirable varieties of fish.

Other Maine bodies of water to be checked out include: Estes Lake, Sanford; Sebago Lake, Bridgton; Sebasticook Lake, Corinna; Rangeley Lake, Rangeley; Dolby Pond, Millinocket; The Flowage, Limerick.

Long Pond, Long Pond, Me.; Mattawamkeag Lake, Island Falls; Douglas Pond, Pittsfield; Crystal Lake, Harrison; Long Lake, St. Agatha; Moosehead Lake, Moosehead and Cobbosseecontee and Annabassacook Lakes, in the Winthrop area.

May 24, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

Not Gas, Just The Androscoggin

Shortly before 9:30 last night, an Auburn resident informed Auburn police he got a good whiff of gas as he passed through the downtown section of the municipality.

Patrolman Conrad Vaillancourt was dispatched to the area and couldn't smell a thing - except for the familiar odor of the Androscoggin River on a hot night.

May 25, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

Another Cold Night Expected

A week of glorious sunshine continued today, and as it did the mighty Androscoggin has slowed down in the Lewiston-Auburn area to a mere 9,830 cubic feet per second, a considerable drop from early last week, when the figure was closer to 25,000 cfs.

And it doesn't look like rain for the next few days, with the weatherman predicting the probability of precipitation at near zero through Friday. Tonight, the sky will be clear with frost likely inland, and temperatures dipping into the 30s. Friday, temperatures will be in the 60s.

Temperatures

1 a.m.	43 degrees
2 a.m.	42 degrees
3 a.m.	41 degrees
4 a.m.	42 degrees
5 a.m.	40 degrees
6 a.m.	40 degrees
7 a.m.	44 degrees
8 a.m.	48 degrees
9 a.m.	51 degrees
10 a.m.	54 degrees
11 a.m.	57 degrees
12 noon	59 degrees
1 p.m.	60 degrees
2 p.m.	61 degrees

The record high for this date is 88 degrees, set in 1946, and the record low, 31, in 1956, according to the Union Water Power Co. gatehouse.

July 5, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

Androscoggin Is in Better Shape This Year Than Last

One hasn't heard many complaints this year about the condition and especially the smell of the Androscoggin River.

Last year at this time, when the canal had been drained for maintenance, the complaints were many. One had only to step outdoors anywhere in downtown Lewiston to realize the basis for the complaints. But this year is a different story.

Dr. Walter A. Lawrance of Lewiston, rivermaster, said Tuesday night the improvement is due to the unusually high flow of water during June and to the somewhat lower temperatures. The combination makes for more favorable conditions, he said.

In fact, conditions this year have been so much better that the aerator at Gulf Island Dam was not put into use until a couple of days ago, Dr. Lawrance said. The aerator, which pumps oxygen into the water, had to be used about three weeks earlier last year.

Determining the oxygen level is only one of the functions of the four testing groups working on the river this summer. Dr. Lawrance noted that testing is being done all along the river, from Berlin, N.H., to Lewiston, and that teams are working out of Berlin, Rumford, Jay and Lewiston.

In addition to checking for oxygen, the teams record biochemical demand, degree of acidity, temperature, and flow of the river.

The plans, Dr. Lawrance commented, for upstream treatment plants at Jay, Rumford, and Berlin, N.H., are "well finished." He expected that construction of the Jay plant, International Paper's second treatment plant, would begin soon and should be in use by late next summer or early fall.

The situation in Berlin and Rumford is not quite the same. Dr. Lawrance noted that determination must be made of what part the cities are to play in the projects.

The river classification goal is that of C, which makes the water safe for boating and suitable for some species of fish.

July 15, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

Marcal Paper, Gov't Resolve Pollution Suit

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Justice Department announced Friday the settling of a lawsuit against Marcal Paper Mills Inc. by a consent decree in which Marcal agreed to reduce its waste discharges into the Little Androscoggin River.

The consent decree, issued in U.S. District Court in Portland, Maine established a mandatory timetable for Marcal to plan and construct antipollution facilities and to reduce its polluting discharges.

Although no legal determination was made on the governments suit against Marcal, the decree imposes a fine in the form of "damages" of \$1,000 per day if Marcal fails to meet any of the cleanup deadlines.

In its suit against Marcal, filed on June 7, 1971, the department had charged Marcal with violating the 1899 Refuse Act by discharging without a permit from the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

In fact, the 1899 permit requirement had never been generally enforced.

The Nixon administration began last year to establish a nationwide permit program as a tool for controlling water pollution but the program is now stymied by adverse court decisions and antipollution officials say they are waiting for some help from Congress or the Supreme Court to get the permit program rolling again.

Friday's consent decree, the Justice Department said, would result in Marcal's reducing its daily waste discharges from about 7,850 pounds per day to about 1,050 pounds daily.

The detailed timetable includes a deadline for Marcal to submit plans for antipollution treatment facilities within 60 days.

It requires the start of construction by April 15, 1973 and completion by April 1, 1974.

In addition Marcal is required to connect its sewers with a new sewage treatment plant under construction by Mechanic Falls, Maine, the community where its plant is located.

In its original suit against Marcal, the Justice Department had described the Androscoggin River, which receives water from the Little Androscoggin as one of the 10 most polluted rivers in the United States.

July 24, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

Jay Election Important

The special election to be held in Jay Wednesday is important not only to the town and its principal industry, International Paper Co., but also to the people of the Androscoggin River Valley. A favorable vote by the Jay citizens will make it possible for another step to be taken in the control of river pollution.

The specific issue in the election is authorizing the issuance of \$5,100,000 in municipal revenue bonds to finance additional pollution abatement facilities at the huge pulp and paper plant. This type of financing is sought in an effort to lessen the impact on the company. The issuance of revenue bonds for pollution control was authorized by the Legislature last year.

Municipal revenue bonds bear a lower interest rate than ordinary corporate bonds. The Legislature authorized their use in pollution abatement in order to encourage such projects by making them less expensive to the firms involved.

It is important that the citizens of Jay realize that the

bonds will NOT be an obligation of the community, they will NOT be an obligation of the community, they will NOT affect the tax rate, repayment will be by the International Paper Co. and NOT by the town of Jay, and the borrowing capacity of the town will NOT be affected in any way.

A good voted turnout is vital, since the law requires an overall vote of 20 per cent of the total vote for candidates for governor in the last election to make the referendum valid. That means that at least 400 Jay residents must vote.

Pollution along the Androscoggin River has been problem for a generation and more. While industrial pollution no longer is the chief culprit, municipal sewage now tops it, it remains important to keep it at a minimum.

Through the years the people along the river have had few opportunities to do something themselves to aid the fight against pollution. Wednesday, residents of Jay have that chance. We hope they will make good use of it by voting in large numbers and in favor of the revenue bonds.

July 29, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

Jay Does Its Part

We commend the citizens of the town of Jay for turning out in such large numbers for the special referendum this week. The turnout and the result of the voting show that Jay is willing to do its part toward controlling pollution in the Androscoggin River.

This week's voting was on authorizing a revenue bond issue of \$5,100,000 to finance a secondary waste treatment plant at the International Paper Company's Androscoggin Mill. The bond issue is not an obligation of the town and is to be repaid entirely by the company, the town's largest employer and chief taxpayer. The reason for turning to revenue bonds was to reduce the financial impact on the company. The Maine Legislature authorized such bond issues last year, to encourage progress in pollution control.

By law, at least 400 Jay citizens had to take part in the special election. A total of 625 votes was cast! And when the votes were counted, 97 per cent, or 606 of the voters, had approved the bond issue.

Jay residents displayed civic awareness and good citizenship.

August 8, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

WATER POLLUTION RISES,
AIR CLEANER SAYS GOV'T

WASHINGTON (AP) - The nation's air is getting cleaner, but the rivers and streams are becoming more polluted, the government reported Monday.

The decrease in air pollution signifies that the nation is "turning the corner" in its efforts to scrub the air clean of contaminants, said Russell Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

But he warned that pollutants entering major watersheds from agricultural and construction activities pose a serious threat to efforts to purify the nation's streams and rivers.

"Until we can deal with these effectively, we will not be able to overcome the water-pollution problem," Train said.

He made his remarks after presenting to President Nixon the third annual report on the environment by the council which Train heads.

The report estimated the cost to improve the environment during the 1970s would hit a cumulative total of \$287 billion for the decade or about \$100 per person per year.

Costs were running about \$10 billion a year in 1970 and are expected to hit \$33 billion a year by 1980.

Nixon, in an accompanying message to Congress, chided the legislators for failing to take prompt action on some 20 administration legislative proposals to clean up the environment.

"The time for deliberation has passed," Nixon said. "It is now time for action."

Although the report declared that even Yellowstone National Park "now has air that is contaminated by auto exhaust fumes," a study monitoring pollutants in 82 metropolitan areas showed a 16.9 per cent decrease in contamination.

"Based on almost all measures used, air quality on a nationwide basis improved between 1969 and 1970," the report said. "While some of this apparent improvement may be due to changes in weather, localized short-term fluctuations or other factors aside from a meaningful reduction of missions, the trend is promising."

One significant finding was that "communities under 100,000 population suffer problems almost as severe as those in large cities."

The nationwide estimate reported that emissions of carbon monoxide dripped 4.5 per cent during the year, and particulates 7.4 per cent, primarily through controls applied to smoke stacks.

There was no percentage change in the amount of sulfur oxides or hydrocarbons discharged into the air.

The only increase in the five air pollutants monitored was from nitrogen oxides which increased by 4.5 per cent.

The water pollution index of major watersheds disclosed there were 76,299 miles of polluted waterways in 1971, an increase of 5,435 over 1970.

August 16, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

25 Years Ago Today -- '47
(From The Lewiston Journal Files)

Convinced that "there isn't much that has been done" about the Androscoggin River stench nuisance, the Lewiston Community Association announced today that it plans to "act" at once in the matter, according to William Provencher, president of the Association. The statement was the first to be issued by any local organization in over three years. Provencher said that "proper authorities" would be contacted to see if more can not be done about the river stench and, if satisfaction was not secured, the Association would go to the courts for relief. He termed the river stench a "health hazard" and charged that the city of Lewiston is suffering loss of tourist business as a result of the evil reputation which the stench is giving the community.

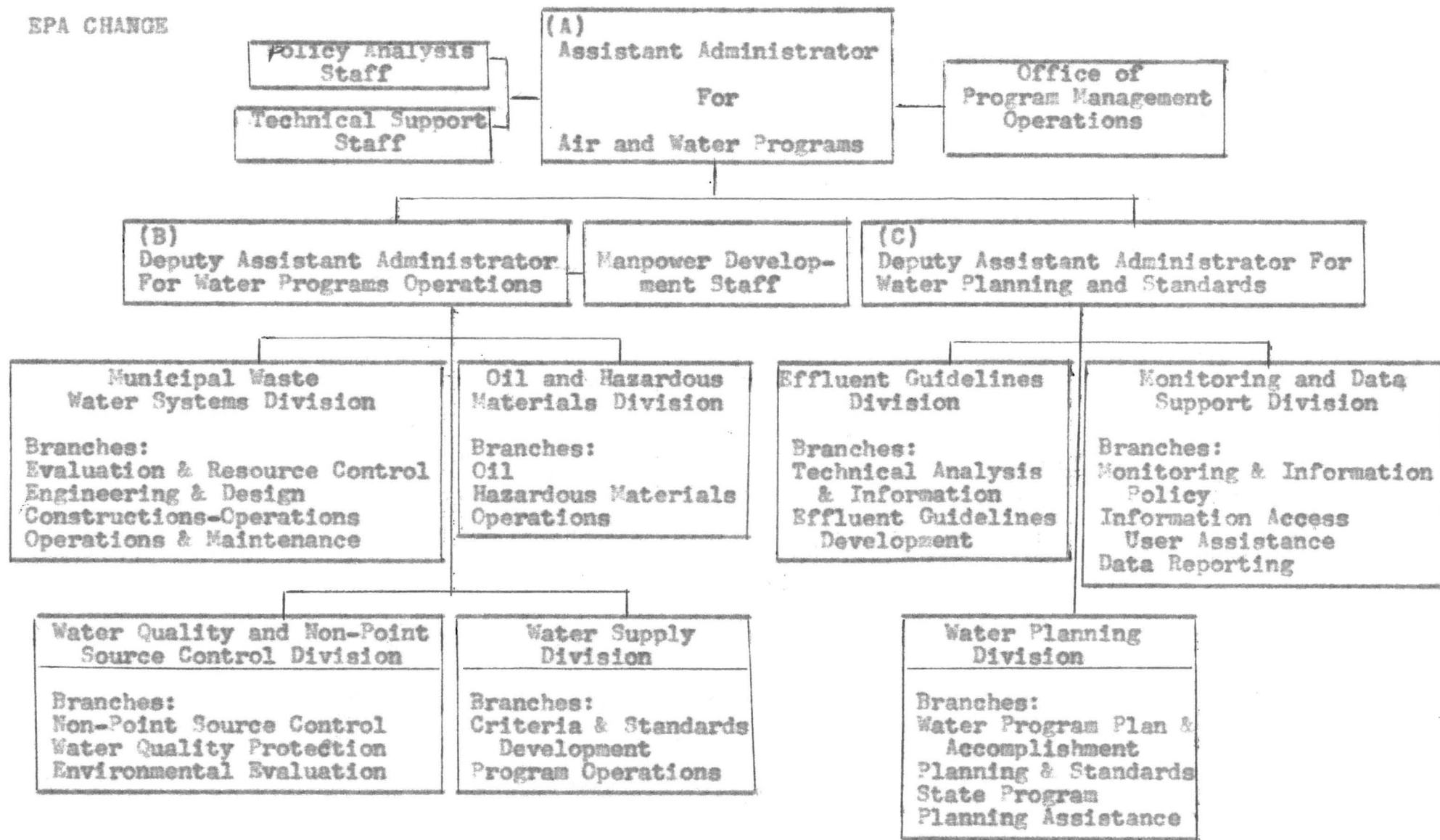
August 30, 1972

Lewiston Evening Journal

25 Years Ago Today -- '47
(From The Lewiston Journal Files)

A hearing on a petition in equity for abatement of the Androscoggin River stench nuisance was set.

EPA CHANGE



New EPA organization chart for the Office of Water Programs; (A) Robert Samson, (B) Eugene Jensen, and (C) Richard Nalesnik. (Note: Air programs are not included on this chart.)

October 11, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

BATES GROUP HEARS
ABOUT PIRG PROGRAM

Donald Ross, CAG Head,
Explains Theory to Students

by Barbara Clune

Donald Ross, head of the Citizens Action Group with offices at Washington, D.C., was on the Bates College Campus Tuesday to meet with students and to explain PIRG (Public Interest Research Group) to a group who met informally in Chase Hall.

Ross, who works closely with Ralph Nader, is co-author with Nader of the paperback edition of "Action For a Change," which was published about two years ago.

It was brought out that Maine and New Hampshire were the only New England States that do not have PIRG. The basic constitution of PIRG consists of college students voting to tax themselves \$3 per semester to hire lawyers, scientists, engineers and organizers to delve into problems faced by consumers or environmental or other similar problems and to bring action against violators.

Mrs. Judith Isaacson, dean of women, noted this was the first presentation of PIRG at the college and it did not involve any voting or organizing of any sort for Bates. Students were just present to listen to what Ross had to tell about PIRG.

So far there are 12 PIRGs across the country financed by students and staffed by students. He told what the various college groups had done and touched on programs and the range of possibilities that could be looked into. These ranged from a sex discrimination case in Minnesota brought to light by students to consumer fraud practices in electrical appliances in California and a conspiracy charge against Vermont bottling companies which did not comply to a recycling law. Ross also explained about "Bait and Switch" advertising.

In illustrating ways PIRG could supplement action against violators, Ross told the students that Bares must first break through the wall of lethargy and get students interested. He said they should start on issues that are solvable and the smaller issues and learn investigative methods.

The hired professionals are paid through the \$3 per semester per student activity fee which has been extimated as amounting to approximately \$7,000 per year for the professionals.

PIRG includes a student board, an elected local board, a state board and a hired staff. A policy is set and the program

has continuity through the summer. Students are well equipped to gather data, Ross told them, but not to take anything they have come up with and to apply it for the public's interest.

Willy Osborn, a sort of local "Nader Raider" spoke prior to Ross's appearance on the abuse the Maine waterways have been taking from the pulp and paper industries.

He mentioned that raw untreated domestic sewerage has destroyed most of the state's larger rivers and listed the St. Croix, Androscoggin, Penobscot and Kennebec. He noted that for the most part the paper industries were financially capable of controlling waste as they were estimated as being a \$270,000 industry, more than the entire tax receipts of the state, but it was cheaper for them to pollute than not to. It is the role of the government to step in but it has chosen not to pass strict pollution laws. He added that the government is badly burdened by the industry.

It was his opinion the Industry does not ask how much pollution can be stopped, it asks how much pollution can the rivers stand. Osborn added that other problem with laws was they were not administered as strongly as they could be because of the lack of staff funds of the Environmental Office.

Environmental conditions were not the only thing he found to be a problem in Maine. It includes workers, mostly those who work in the woods. They are poorly paid, have long hours and are not covered by any type of workmen's compensation. Part of this problem, Osborn feels, is the state has forbid wood workers to organize and to form unions. The woods workers get short shifted and the laws should be changed through legislature.

He also spoke of the tremendous demand for Maine land as new companies came into the state. Recently he said that ITT purchased two townships in northwestern Maine and has set up gates and guard dogs to protect the property.

Maine people have a suspicious feeling for any sort of zoning laws but if many more large companies take over such large areas of Maine land they will have to face dealing with some sort of law to protect themselves from violators.

He also touched on problems of the salmon and fishing industries, especially in the St. Croix and Penobscot rivers.

October 11, 1972

Lewiston Daily Sun

First Watershed District

A new approach to the problem of lake and pond pollution has been set in motion as a result of a sixth referendum in the small towns in the Winthrop area. Voting in the town of Mr. Vernon last

Saturday legalized the forming of the Cobbossee Watershed District which was authorized by the Legislature last May. Five other towns had approved the project in referendum previously and four more are to vote.

The affirmative vote of six towns was required. None in which a referendum was held opposed the plan and the vote was overwhelming in most instances. The CWD will consist of trustees appointed by each member community who will be charged with the responsibility of improving water quality in the ponds and lakes of the area involved. In addition to Mt. Vernon, towns which have voted in favor of the project are Winthrop, Wayne, Manchester, Monmouth and Readfield. The city of Gardiner and the towns of West Gardiner, Litchfield, and Richmond have yet to vote on the district plan, but their vote will only delineate the area to be served by the district and not affect its formation directly.

The watershed district approach is a realistic one. No one town can attack the problem of water pollution effectively unless its neighbors in the same watershed also take action. The lake region involved in the Cobbossee Watershed District is inter-connected, in the Belgrade chain which empties into the Kennebec River in Gardiner. Pollution in the lakes has been rising at an alarming rate, with one lake, Annabessacook, in danger of extinction because of the profusion of algae fed by nutrients from sewage.

The cost of the CWD program will depend upon how extensive a program the trustees undertake. The towns will be assessed a portion of the cost based on the value of land and buildings within 600 feet of the body of water involved.

As the first such project in Maine, the CWD closely will be watched. Its success no doubt will lead to similar inter-town efforts to clean up and preserve the important natural resource which the lakes and ponds form.
